Hon. Secretary of State,

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1827.

[VOL. VII.....NO. 362.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the Nineteenth Congress.

[PUBLIC—NO. 46.]

An act concerning Invalid Pensioners.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the following named persons on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, who shall be entitled to, and receive pensions according to the rates, and commencing at the times hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

Ebenezer Lord, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five;

Isaac Carpenter, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five;

Simon Crygier, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five;

Alexander Watts, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five;

Robert Dinsmore, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six;

Joshua Wheeler, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four;

Mark R. Roberts, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six;

Levi Hathaway, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five;

Adam Cooper, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five;

John Y. Hall, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six;

Eleazer Scott, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six;

James De Witt, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six;

Thomas Jones, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six;

Patrick Mulligan, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six;

Lina T. Helm, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six;

Edmund W. Wood, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six;

Vassal White, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, to be paid in the same manner as the invalid pensioners, who have been placed on the Invalid Pension Roll, are now paid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to pay to the executors of James Campbell, deceased, an invalid pensioner, the amount of pension due the said James Campbell at the time of his decease, and also to the widow of William Nithercut, deceased, a pensioner, the amount of pension due the said William Nithercut at the time of his decease;

George Siddle, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven;

Alexander McNutt, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven;

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place Thomas Pendexter, of Maine, on the list of invalid pensioners, who served in Captain Dunn's Company of Infantry in the late war with Great Britain, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATH'L. MACON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved: March 2d, 1827.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—NO. 47.]

An act for altering the times of holding the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, holden at the city of Richmond.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the terms of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern dist. of Virginia, now directed to be holden in the city of Richmond, on the second day of April, and the fifteenth day of October, in every year, shall, in future, be held in the said city on the fifteenth day of May, and on the fifteenth day of November, annually; and that all suits, actions, and proceedings, of whatever kind, now depending in, or returnable to, said Court, shall be taken to be continued or returnable to the terms herein established.

Approved: 3d March, 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 48.]

An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the adjustment of Land Claims in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claimants of Lands, town lots, or out lots, within that part of the limits of the former Land District of Jackson Court-house, which is embraced in the State of Alabama, whose claims have been presented to the Commissioners appointed to receive and examine claims and titles to lands, in said District of Jackson Court-house, or to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Jackson Court-house, acting as Commissioners under the provisions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to lands, and establishing Land Offices, in the District East of the Island of New-Orleans," and which have not been reported to Congress, or whose claims have heretofore been presented to the said Commissioners, or to the Register and Receiver, acting as Commissioners, or whose claims have been acted upon, but additional evidence adduced, be allowed until the first day of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, to present their titles and claims, and the evidence in support of the same to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at St. Stephen's, in the State of Alabama, whose powers and duties, in relation to the same, shall, in all respects, be governed by the provisions of the acts before recited, and of the act of the eighth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices, in the District East of the Island of New-Orleans."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Register and Receiver shall have power to receive and examine such titles and claims, and, for that purpose, shall hold their sessions at the city of Mobile; they shall give suitable notice of the time and place of their sessions, but may adjourn from time to time, and meet at such other places as may be necessary, or may best suit the convenience of the claimants, on giving proper notice of the time of their adjournments. And the said Register and Receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, who shall be a person capable of translating the French and Spanish languages, and who shall perform the duty of translator, and such other duty as may be required by the said Register and Receiver, and the said Register and Receiver shall each be allowed, as a compensation for their services, in relation to said Claims, and for the services to be performed under the provisions of the several acts to which this is a supplement, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; and the clerk at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; which several sums of money shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided* That no more than one year's compensation shall be thus allowed to either the Register or Receiver or Clerk; and the payment of the whole of the aforesaid compensation shall be withheld by the Secretary of the Treasury, until a report, to be approved by him, shall have been made to him, of the performance of the services for which the same is allowed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Augusta, in the State of Mississippi, be, and they are hereby, required to separate, so far as practicable, from the titles to lands in Mississippi, all such papers or claims, or evidence of claims, for any tract of land or town lot, lying in the State of Alabama, and certify the same generally to the Register of the Land Office at St. Stephen's, in the State of Alabama; and, on proper application, to deliver them over to the said Register, whose duty it shall be to receive the same, and preserve them among the records of his office.

Approved: 3d March, 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 49.]

An act authorizing the payment of interest to the State of Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of Pennsylvania against the United States, for interest upon loans or moneys borrowed, and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in ascertaining the amount of interest, as aforesaid, due to the State of Pennsylvania, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to, and governing the case, to wit: First, that interest shall not be computed on any sum which Pennsylvania has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evinced by the amount refunded or repaid to Pennsylvania by the United States. Second, that no interest shall be paid on any sum on which she has not paid interest. Third, that when the principal, or any part of it, has been paid or refunded by the United States, or money placed in the hands of Pennsylvania for that purpose, the interest on the sum or sums so paid or refunded, shall cease, and not be considered as chargeable to the United States any longer than up to the time of the repayment, as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of interest, when ascertained, as aforesaid, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 3d March, 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 50.]

An act authorizing the establishment of an Arsenal in the town of Augusta, in Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to purchase, as soon as it can be effected, on reasonable terms, a site for an Arsenal, in the town of Augusta, in the State of Maine; and to cause to be erected thereon such an Arsenal as may be deemed proper, for the safe keeping of the arms and munitions of the United States, for the Northern and Eastern frontier; and that, for these purposes, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 3d March, 1827.

Drs. Martin & Henderson,

HAVE connected themselves in business in the town of Mocksville, Rowan county; where the services of one, or the co-operation of both (if required) may generally be had.

May 1st, 1827.

The JACK Gen. Wellington,

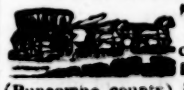
WILL stand the present season in Salisbury; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of *Five Dollars*,—no colt, no pay. Gen. Wellington is as sure a foal-getter as any Jack in the country; was raised in the eastern part of the state, is now 8 years old, in high health and vigor, gets uncommonly likely colts, and will be warranted to produce as fine Mules as any in this section of country. Inquire of the subscriber, in Salisbury.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

April 26, 1827. 60

☞ The above Jack, and a very likely *Jenney*, both for sale, on very accommodating terms. Inquire as above.

New Lines of Stages.

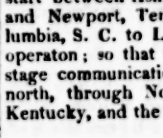


THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLNTON to ASHVILLE, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of *Mail Stages* between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operaton; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, April 2d, 1827 57tf

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Napoleon,



WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of *eight dollars* the season, *four dollars* the single leap, and *twelve dollars* to insure. Mares sent from a distance, will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind.

MICHAEL BROWN.

March 6, 1827. 53

House of Entertainment.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS HOLMES respectfully acquaints his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from the building he lately occupied, back to the one on the opposite side of the street, in which he formerly kept a *House of Entertainment*, but which has for a number of years been occupied by the Printing Office; where he is prepared to accommodate

TRAVELLERS *and* BOARDERS;

and hopes he will be able to give the same satisfaction he has done for twenty years past. Travellers are particularly invited to call at his House; "where the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling."

Salisbury, N. C. Jan'y 30, 1827. 48

Valuable House and Lot.

THE subscriber, as Agent for the proprietors, will sell, for cash or notes negotiable and payable at the Bank, without reserve, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of the May session of Rowan County Court, (it being the 22d day of May next) that valuable House and Lot in said town, formerly the property of Capt. John Fulton, now dec'd. These premises are situated on the great West square of the town, adjoining the residences of Charles Fisher and Hamilton C. Jones, Esqrs.; are pleasantly located, and have on them a large and nearly new dwelling-house, and all the necessary out houses, besides a cotton-gin house, &c. and a well of water, and pump, in the yard.—A bargain may be expected in these premises, as the sale will be positive.

FIELDING SLATER, *Agent.*

April 28, 1827. 4t63

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1826. 44

Valuable House and Lot

IN SALISBURY.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, owned by the late Thomas Todd, on Main Street, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, is offered for sale. The stand is an eligible one, being central in the town, for any kind of business. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the Widow, or to

RICHARD LOCKE.

May 3d, 1827. 4t64

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my *HOUSE* and *LOT* in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.

JACOB ALBRIGHT.

April 19th, 1827. 3mt73

The Wilkesboro' Hotel,

IS now open, and amply provided for the accommodation of Visiters. Its local situation, in the Valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountains, is picturesque, healthful atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious Rooms, a well supplied *Ice-House*, and but little could seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our Northern Cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of STAGES from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above Establishment: Fare *five cents* per mile,—way passengers, 6¼.

6t67 GEO. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 23d February last, my negro slave ATTA, aged 32 years, about six feet high, trim built, a good countenance with a long forehead sloping back; he has a mother's mark on one side of his lower lip—not, however, to be noticed but on close examination, the skin appearing lighter or of a more yellow cast than the rest; his feet is different from the generality of negroes, the instep being high and hollow under, his big and little toes are in a small degree larger than the ordinary proportion to the other toes. His complexion is smooth and black.

From suspicious circumstances, it is supposed there was an intrigue between him and a white girl of the neighborhood, who since his departure, has eloped from her father's house and has not since been heard of: It is supposed they aim at getting to some place where they may live in the habits of the relationship of man and wife unmolested. Should such be their intention, it is probable he will attempt to pass either with a free pass, or as the servant of said girl. She is rather tall and slim; her features not pleasant; eyes blue; nose rather short, and face rather narrow and freckled; she went off with a sun bonnet, homespun striped and checked dress.

It is expected that the above negro will alter his name and not own to it, except before some person acquainted with him.

Any person who will safely secure said negro in jail or otherwise, so that I get him safely again, will receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid, on application to me at Randall's P. O. Roberson county, N. C.

NEIL BROWN.

April 2d, 1827. 3t62p

N. B. Any information respecting the above persons, directed to the Post Office at Randalsville, Roberson county, N. C. will confer a great favor on the subscriber, as also oblige the respectable friends of the unfortunate girl.

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the *Gold Mine* on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.

February 12, 1827. 50

DIVERSITY.

IMPORTANCE of PUNCTUALITY.

A short time since, in a village in the neighborhood of London, (England) a committee of eight ladies, who managed the concerns of an institution, agreed to meet on a certain day, at 12 o'clock precisely. Seven of them attended punctually at the time appointed; the eighth did not arrive till a quarter of an hour after. She came in, according to the usual mode, with "I am very sorry to be behind the time appointed, but really the time slipt away without my being sensible of it. I hope your goodness will excuse it—I am sure I beg pardon." One of the ladies, who was a quaker, replied, "truly, my friend, it doth not appear clear to me, that we ought to accept thy apology. Hadst thyself only lost a quarter of an hour, it would have been merely thy concern; but in this case, thy quarter must be multiplied by 8, as we have each lost a quarter, so that there have been *two hours* of useful time sacrificed by thy want of punctuality."

Imprisonment for Debt.—A Captain of a trading ship being not long since in city of Constantinople, lodged in the house of a sea-faring Turk. One day he observed to the Mussulman, that in all his walks through the immense city of Constantinople and its suburbs, he had not seen any thing like a jail for imprisonment of debtors. Christian dog!—(said the disciple of Mahomet;) do you suppose we are so debased as to copy the Nazarine policy? We take care to strip a debtor of all his property, as far as it will go, to pay his just debts—but there we leave him—we instantly turn him loose to begin the world again. The believers in our prophet are above shutting up their fellow men in cages in order to starve, persecute and torment them. We make a distinction between a man and a rat—I have been in several of the Nazarine (Christian) cities, and never looked at a debtor's prison without horror, as a place where a man is degraded to the condition of a rat!

The London papers mention the proving of the will of the late Mr. Rundell, of Ludgate Hill. The stamp for the probate was £15,000, as the personal effects amounted to £1,200,000. This immense sum is distributed among the relatives (we believe nephews and nieces) of the deceased. The principal legatee is Mrs. Neale, of Norfolk-street, who will receive £400,000; Mr. Bond, of Ware, is also to have £33,000.

A long Sleep.—Jane Shaw, commonly called the Sleeping Beauty, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, the daughter of a peasant at Aike, near Beverly, was lately in a profound sleep for 18 days, during which time the animal functions were entirely suspended, and the only symptoms of life was a very feeble pulse. For a day or two previous a considerable aberration of mind had been observed, and when she awoke, she was very languid and childish, but a few days restored her to a good state of health, both of body and mind.

Education of the Irish.—We perceive from the Cork papers (as quoted by the *Dublin Evening Post*,) that a Society has been formed in Cork, and has held its first public meeting, for the purpose of promoting the education of the native Irish, through the medium of their own language.

The Royal Court of Paris had recently condemned *par Contumace*, to hard labour for life, a young man who had killed his adversary in a duel, the circumstances of which are not stated.

A man was fined 40 shillings in London for flinging penny pieces and half pence on the stage of the Coburg Theatre, when a number of young women, such as Dutch girls, were before the audience.

It is stated that the new law in France, for the regulation and restriction of the press, will take away the means of subsistence from 40,000 labourers in Paris. M. Chateaubriand has expressed his views against the law, and in consequence, has received the united expression of thanks from the injured artisans. After having obtained his permission, they are about to publish his letter to the number of 300,000 copies, which are to be sent into all the departments. Each one has volunteered to assist in this great work; the paper merchants furnish the paper, gratis. A printer has offered his letter and press; and the compositors have given their time without any recompense.

Steam power has been applied at Baltimore to the process for cutting glass.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

Many persons have supposed Lord Liverpool to be much older than he really is, having confounded him with his father. The first Lord Liverpool (father of the present) then Charles Jenkinson, was, at the commencement of the late king's reign, secretary to Lord Bute, and was subsequ ntly promoted to be Lord of the Treasury. He was a friend of Mr. Pitt, and distinguished himself, among other things, by his act for the consolidation of the customs. He was created Baron Hawkesbury in 1786, and made Earl of Liverpool in 1796

The present Earl was born in 1770. When his father was created an Earl, in 1796, he was called, according to usage in such cases, by his father's second title, to wit, Lord Hawkesbury, until the death of his father in 1808, when he of course succeeded to the earldom. He was secretary of state for foreign affairs at the early age of thirty; signed the preliminary treaty of peace with France in October, 1801, and negotiated the convention with Mr. Rufus King, between England and the United States, in Jan. 1802, respecting British debts, by which the sum of £600,000 was paid to England in full discharge of such debts and as a substitute for the provisions on that subject in the treaty of 1794. On the death of Mr. Pitt, in January, 1816, it was proposed to him to form an administration, and to be himself at the head of it, but which offer he declined, and retired from office; upon which the opposition came into power, and he was succeeded, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by Mr. Fox. In 1806 he was called to the House of Peers, (his father being still living) and in 1807, on the dissolution of the Grenville administration, was appointed a Secretary of State. In 1812, soon after the assassination of Mr. Percival, Lord Liverpool became first Lord of the Treasury, and has remained in that situation to the present time. He is properly considered we believe, as Prime Minister; although he does not hold, and has never held, in conjunction, those two offices, which, according to our impression, entitle the holder to be called *Premier*, or *the Minister*, by way of eminence and distinction; the offices of the first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. As far as we recollect, these two offices, for the last forty years, have only been united in the cases of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Percival. Lord Liverpool is now married to his second wife, but has no children.

TURKISH SUPPER.

We repaired to the house of a venerable old Mollah, at Orfah, who was blind from mere age, and joined there a party of about fifty persons at Supper. The dishes were prepared and served in the Turkish rather than the Arab style. The party were distributed around four large salvers, or metal tables, on the ground, with thin tough cakes of bread, like white-brown packing paper, placed in folds around the edges of them. One dish was then placed in the centre, and, after time being allowed to take just two hasty mouthfuls of it, this was removed, and replaced by new ones. These were again followed up in quick succession by various others, to the number of at least *sixty*, and all of different kinds. Among these, the first was a strange mixture of sour milk and herbs, with melted butter and honey. Soon afterwards, a lamb stuffed with rice, and stewed whole, was savagely torn in pieces by the large and butcher like hands, of one of the servants in waiting. Others, then literally kneaded the fat of it with their hands, and seemed to have as high a gratification in mangling the flesh as they had in eating it. We had then a dish of pistachio nuts and raisins, stewed together, with preparations of apricots, and many other excellent things; but all were borne off with such dexterity, that one could scarcely taste of the greater portions; though from their numbers, it must have been a fastidious stomach indeed that could not have relished any. Beards are so general at Orfah, that there were only two of our whole party who were shaved, and these were both young men. Turkish was the only language spoken; and except the Hindoo Dervish, our camel driver Mohammed, and myself, the features of all the company were more or less Turkish also. The distinguishing marks of these are a full round face, a wide mouth, a straight nose, thick eyebrows, a full beard curling down the sides in long locks, and a remarkably thick neck, which is often deeply furrowed behind, in cross lines, like that of a young bull. The sons and relatives of the master of the house stood to wait on us during the meal, and when we had finished, they sat down with their blind parent to the fragments of the feast, after which, there was still enough left to feed a host of poor dependants, waiting for their portion in the court below.

Buckingham's Travels in Mesopotamia.

General Ashley, in his late expedition over the Rocky Mountains, fell in with a lake 100 miles long, and 60 or 80 miles in width. Its water is salter than that of the ocean; and rock salt near it.

RAILWAYS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman travelling in England, dated 14th Feb. 1827:—"The engineer and myself having completed, to our satisfaction, an investigation of the Railways of this kingdom, he parts from me this day to embark in one of the first packets for New York. Although I have been for two months examining railways, I am in a greater state of admiration than ever about them: As to the phenomena of the Hetton railway, you can scarcely believe them true when in the midst of them—it will look to you like Rhodomontade to speak of twenty four empty wagons, weighing more than thirty tons, being forced up hill, all the way by steam, at the rate of *eighteen* miles an hour, and this upon a plane, a mile and a half long. I came down the same plane, standing upon a knee of the hindmost wagon of 24 loaded ones, weighing altogether one hundred tons; they descend the plane by their own gravity, at first slow, and with a solemn sort of grumbling; but when the acceleration gathers to a head, it is as fearful as it is beautiful. They are the popular mode of communi cation here. Great Britain will soon be covered with them."

According to a statement in the New York Times, it appears that in the last Congress, consisting of 216 members, there were *eighty-seven* bachelors and *twenty-four* widowers, making a majority of the whole. In the *Senate* the majority is more fearful, no less than *two thirds* of the 48 members being widowers or bachelors. In the *House of Representatives* there are 187 *lawyers*, 29 *physicians* 4 *clergymen*, 28 *farmers*, and but 5 *merchants*.

The Prince de Pucklar Muskau, of Prussia, who married a daughter of the late Prince de Hardenberg, has *divorced his wife* for the purpose of marrying the ex queen of Hayti, widow of Christophe. The Americans, who have visited Port au Prince in her time, will remember that she is a fat, greasy wench, as black as the ace of spades, and one who would find it difficult to get a place as a cook in this city. *So much for royal taste.* NOAH.

Col. Gustavson, ex king of Sweden, arrived at Leipsic not long since, by a diligence. Having taken an outside place, and the weather being extremely severe, his hands were frost-bitten. He alighted at a small inn, where he lives in the most plain manner. It must not be inferred, that because the X-king was frost-bitten that he is in poverty. He prefers a plain mode of living, but has doubtless from Sweden an allowance sufficient for all his wants. *ib.*

Luxuries.—A writer in the New York Times has adduced a number of facts and [illegible] at an early day the United States will produce "Sugar, Silk, and Wine," sufficient for the consumption of her population.

To Farmers.—Soak seed corn in a solution of *Glaubers salts*, and it will come up three or four days sooner than if planted in its natural state, and neither worms, nor fowls, nor birds, will molest it. The discovery was made by accident last year, by a farmer in Massachusetts, who supposed the salts used were nitre. Not a hill of two acres planted with seed thus prepared was touched, while at least half of the adjoining field, planted at the same time, was destroyed.

They have a singular mode of appointing officers in China. Persons are selected to fill the posts of government according to their proficiency in literature.—The themes must be written at the time of examination, the subject not previously known, and the candidates are watched by proper officers to prevent surreptitious essays being smuggled in; if a candidate on being searched, is detected, he is condemned to wear a wooden collar, to be degraded from his rank, and incapacitated from ever standing as a candidate again. *Middlesex Gaz.*

[Were this plan adopted in our country, we opine the people would have to dispense with the *valuable* services of many a worthy man, who is now as perpetually clothed with office as with raiment.] *Ed. West. Caro.*

We discover by a Treasury advertisement in the National Journal, of the 7th ult. that *five millions* of the six per cent. stock of 1813 is to be paid off at the Treasury and the several Loan Offices of the Government on the first day of July ensuing.

A private soldier has been sentenced by a Court Martial, at York, Upper Canada, to 300 lashes, for stabbing a man in the breast. The soldier was intoxicated, and fancied himself on guard. The wound was not dangerous.

A meeting was held in Augusta, Georgia, on the 26th ult. at which resolutions were passed, commiserating the unhappy condition of Ireland, and condemning the conduct of the British government towards that country.

Salisbury:

MAY 15, 1827.

TAX ON COMMERCE.

A case was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, at the last winter session, (Alexander Brown and others, *vs.* the State of Maryland, from Baltimore) which involved the constitutionality of a law passed by the legislature of that state, which required "all *importers* of foreign merchandize, and other wholesale venders, to take out an annual license to sell, for which the sum of fifty dollars was required. Doubts were entertained of its constitutionality, and it was at length determined to have the question finally settled. The result is, that the law has been solemnly pronounced by the highest judicial tribunal in our country, unconstitutional and void."

A law was passed by the legislature of North Carolina, at its session in 1822, similar in its provisions to the one above noticed, and as grievious to the merchants of this state, as that was to those of Baltimore. A correspondent of the Newbern Sentinel, in remarking upon this law, towards the impolicy of which his attention was directed by the case in Maryland, uses the following language:

"It is true the resources of our State, owing to its physical deficiences, and the curse which nature has pronounced upon its commercial importance, are very contracted and limited; but where is the constitutionality of that law which goes to provide a revenue, for the payment of the civil list, and contingent charges of our government, from the purses of one set of men whilst others voluptuously enjoy the blessings which arise from their labours? Is this that boasted equality in the distribution of the burden, taxes, &c., incident to the existence of our government, to which we *all* must submit in order to acquire a *right* to the enjoyment of civil privileges and immunities? The advocates for the act of 1822, which imposes this tax upon our merchants may say, that the sum is small, and therefore the *burden* is not regarded by them as grievous and oppressive! But we would answer, that the same arbitrary assumption of power which imposes a tax of one farthing, may, in the plentitude of its authority, at the next session of our Legislature, exact from our merchants one thousand dollars; provided the amount of their capital stock in trade should exceed five thousand dollars. This portion of our community from the peculiar disadvantages under which they labour, *certainly* have a right to look for clemency and leniency at the hands of our Legislature, rather than the exaction of a tax, which, combined with the multifarious drawbacks to which they are *naturally* subject, materially diminish the pro[illegible] &c. The navigation of our coast is hazardous and dangerous, and sometimes, unless an insurance is effected, their loss is immense,—a depreciated currency bearing upon its face the impress of an enormous discount, constitutes their circulating medium,—pilotage, lighterage, &c. swell the vast expenditures upon their imports and exports, and superadded to these, they are permitted to dispose of their imports, provided, on the 1st day of April, in each and every year, they tender to the Sheriff, an affidavit, stating the amount of the capital stock, which they have employed in trade, and pay the tax annexed thereto, by the abovementioned statute, or dispense with *those formalities* by paying twenty dollars. The substance of the act passed by the Legislature of Maryland, is, in its general tenor, correspondent with our act of 1822: therefore, the provisions of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon *that act*, must regard *our act* as *unconstitutional and void*. We trust that "those who wear the shoe, will know where it pinches."

AMICUS MERCATORIBUS.

A Heroine.....The jailor (a Mr. Harris) in Courtland, Alabama, being absent from home, on the 15th ult. a young man by the name of Boyd was left in charge of the jail; and on taking supper to two prisoners in the dungeon, as he opened the prison door, one of the culprits (by the name of Brazill, who had been bound in irons, but by some means unfettered himself) knocked him down with a large bar of iron, and left him senseless; while the other prisoner (Geno) rushed out, but was met at the foot of the stairs by Mrs. Harris, (the wife of the jailor) who seized him by the coat—he, however, stript off his coat, (she clinging to it) and thus escaped: by this time, Brazill came rushing out, with such heedless fury that he butted his head against the wall, and fell down stairs; Mrs. Harris instantly seized him, and so firmly kept her hold, that she was dragged by him into the street, where some men came to her assistance, secured, and lodged the culprit in jail again. This is an instance of self-possession, and of exalted heroism, seldom to be met with in a female. Brazill was a condemned felon, and was soon to expiate his crimes on the gallows: his desperation, then, in his efforts to escape, may be judged of:—the danger of Mrs. Harris, in clinging to him, under these circumstances, must have been appalling to any female heart, except that of a real heroine.

Rufus King, late minister to England, died at his residence in Broadway, New-York, on Sunday evening, the 29th ult. in the 73d year of his age. We will give a sketch of his life in our next, from the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The Petersburg (Virginia) Republican, of the 4th inst. says there was as heavy a fall of *snow* in that place, for a few minutes, on Tuesday, the 1st, as at any time during the last winter. An extraordinary variableness in the weather for a few weeks past, has been experienced in all parts of the Union, as far as our information extends. The spring was very favorable at its opening, and every description of vegetation was forward, and promised a rich abundance of the fruits of the earth; but the late cool and dry days, and frosty nights, have, in a measure, blighted the fair prospects at the opening of the season. Cotton, which was up, has been materially damaged. Wheat, however, looks very well; and other small grain will do well, provided we get rain shortly, of which there is great need at this time.

Dr. Thomas H. Hall, (formerly a member) is a candidate for Congress, in the Tarboro' district, in opposition to the late member, Mr. Hines.

The Raleigh Star mentions James Graham, Esq. and Dr. Robert B. Vance, as candidates for Congress, from the 12th (or Morgan) district, in opposition to Maj. Samuel P. Carson, the late member.

At the late general election in Connecticut, a Mr. Martin Welles was elected to both houses of the legislature,—to the Senate and House of Assembly. Having availed himself of some popular hobby, on which to electioneer, he gained such favor in the sight of the people, as to be ran for, and be elected to, both offices.

Young Ladies, take care how you JEST with fools.

Some block-headed fellow in Philadelphia, lately brought a suit against a young lady of the first respectability, for a breach of promise of marriage:—But it appeared, on trial, that the promise had been made in *jest*,—she was "only *quizzing* the simple fellow!" This appeared manifestly to have been the case, from the disparity in the standing of the parties, and other concurring circumstances: so the jury found in favor of the defendant.

The notorious *Lorenzo Dow*, the Tuscumbia (Alabama) Patriot informs us, is now preaching in that quarter of the world. He has turned book and medicine pedlar; has for sale, a work entitled "A short account of a long journey," with "Beauties of Wesley," price 25 cents; "Progress of Light and Liberty," price 12½ [illegible] "Apology on Genesis, &c. 10½." to which is added, "the Yankee Priest," price 6¼ cents. He has also for sale, an extensive stock of "Dow's family medicine," at $1 25 cts. per porter bottle—or $1 per bottle, where the purchaser finds the bottle. This is a most shameful prostitution of the holy office which this bedlamite has taken upon himself. He ought not to be countenanced by a Christian public: Yet such is the idle curiosity of the people in general, that throngs of them flock around him, wherever he "holds forth" in his eccentric harangues.

A destructive fire occurred at New-Orleans on the 15th ultimo. Before it was extinguished, nearly half a square was reduced to ashes:—the theatre was much injured, and narrowly escaped the conflagration.

Israel Pickens, late Governor of Alabama, is at present on a visit to Havana, for the improvement of his health. Gov. Pickens is a native of the neighboring county of Cabarrus, in this state.

During the stay (four or five days) of Messrs. Van Buren and Cambreleng, in Raleigh, the citizens of that place, through a committee composed of Messrs. Wm. Polk, Wm. Boylan, and Jo. Hawkins, invited them to a public complimentary dinner; but, from "considerations which would" doubtless "be satisfactory, were it necessary to state them," (to quote Mr. Van Buren's own words) they declined partaking of the dinner, with, however, many expressions of their "grateful acknowledgments" for the honor conferred on them by the invitation. This practice of feasting *great* men, is at best a very equivocal expression of *public* approbation of their conduct: it moreover evinces, in our view, an over-weening vanity in a man, to suffer himself to be thus flattered and toasted to his face: we are gratified, therefore, to see the custom is going out of fashion.

Snow.—The Alexandria (District of Columbia) Gazettee, of the 2d May, says there was some *snow* fell in that place the day before,—the 1st day of May! We have had no *snow* for two or three months past; but there was a smart *frost* here no longer ago than the first of last week.—We mentioned, in our last, that fruit had not, probably, been much injured; but we have since ascertained that *peaches* have been badly frost-bitten—perhaps one-half remaining on the trees are blighted; yet there will be an abundance for all useful purposes. Apples, plums, cherries, &c. are but little injured;—and the trees are generally loaded with fruit. We were, the first of last week, presented with some very fine, large, ripe English cherries, which grew in Concord;—this is earlier than such fruit usually ripens.

The editors of the National Intelligencer having, in the course of their exposition of the "signs of the times," (elicited by their private grief for the loss of the printing of the senate) asserted that Col. Johnson, a member of the senate from Kentucky, declared that the present administration shou'd be put down, "though the members of it might be as pure as the angels in Heaven," Col. Johnson has, by a communication in the United States Telegraph, corrected the statement of the Intelligencer: The expression referred to, was used in a confidential conversation with Mr. Seaton, one of the editors; and was substantially as follows:—That Col. Johnson "conscientiously believed Gen. Jackson was, at the time of Mr. Adams' election, the decided choice of a majority of the citizens of the U. States; and that he should feel himself justified, upon the principles of free government, to vote for Gen. Jackson at the polls, although the administration might be as pure as the angels in Heaven." Col. Johnson complains, (and we think justly) that his language was exaggerated and distorted, and unfairly made to carry an air of profanity with it. To this communication of Col. Johnson's, Mr. Seaton has replied; in which he denies that the conversation alluded to was confidential, but that it took place publicly, in the senate chamber, after that body had adjourned; and puts altogether a different face upon the matter to what the Colonel does. Here the controversy rests, for the present; but the Telegraph gives us to understand that Mr. Seaton may expect a rejoinder.

"Juvenis" shall be attend to, as soon as our columns are a little more disencumbered.

Our town readers will notice, in the advertising columns of this week's paper, some important ordinances, passed by our municipal authorities, for the regulation and good government of the place. We would suggest the propriety of every house-keeper's either preserving the paper containing these ordinances, or of cutting out the ordinances, and sticking them up in some place about the house where they will be least liable to get destroyed, so that they can be referred to as occasion shall require;—otherwise the laws may be infringed, (and penalties incurred) through ignorance of their exactions.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

The Board of Managers of The Young Men's Missionary Society, will meet at Thyatira Church, Rowan county, on Saturday, the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock. An appropriate sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, of Salisbury; after which, all who wish to aid this important work, will have an opportunity, either by becoming members of the society, or by throwing in donations.

It is earnestly requested, that all who feel any interest in the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom,—in the moral or intellectual improvement of their fellow-citizens,—in their temporal or eternal welfare,—will attend on this occasion, and give us their aid. The Board hope they will now be able to do something. Will not, then, the Fathers, *especially*, from all the neighbouring churches, attend, and by their presence and their counsels, encourage and assist their sons in forming such plans and in adopting such measures as will be most likely, under the blessing of the Great Head of the Church, to effect most, in rebuilding the desolations of our Zion?

May 9, 1827.

Fire.—The dwelling-house, smoke-house, and corn-crib, of James Freeman, in Mecklenburg county, (the Catawba Journal informs us) were entirely consumed by fire on the 1st inst. Even the chickens and pigs (which were confined, all the family being absent) were burnt up.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 26th of March, have been received at New-York by a late arrival.

The price of Cotton at Liverpool 17th March, had declined a fraction.

The London Courier of the 17th states, that the Greeks have repossessed themselves of the town of Missolonghi. The same paper states, that it is no longer doubted, that important negotiations have been commenced at Constantinople, for the pacification of Greece. Fresh troops were leaving England for Portugal.

The decision upon the Catholic Question, has created a strong sensation in Ireland. "The packet," says one letter, "has just arrived—no language can convey to you the impression made upon the public mind by its contents. Crowds surrounded the mail on its arrival, and gloom and horror appeared depicted in every countenance, on ascertaining the result of the debate on Sir Francis Burdett's motion." Meetings of the Catholic Associations were held for several days following, and the language was not of the most moderate kind.

The French Chamber of Deputies adopted the law against the liberty of the press by a vote of 233 to 134. The de-

cision, says the Constitutionnel, will cover France with mourning. The law has yet to be considered in the House of Peers.

Mr. Canning was nearly restored to health. On the 20th, he transacted business with Mr. Gallatin and other Foreign Ministers. Lord Liverpool has not regained his speech.

The London Literary Gazette of 24th says—"The proposed appointment of Mr. Canning to be first Minister of the country is the best received and most popular statement of the day. It is added that Mr. Robison goes to the Upper House."

COLOMBIA.

The following is extracted from a letter from a friend at Maracaibo, dated March 18, 1827:

"The condition of this country is miserable. In this department they have not got the means to defray the current expenses of the next month. The troops must be paid daily in money, and unless they receive their rations they will rob. The citizens are uneasy; they do not understand the policy of Bolivar, and it has been said openly that he intends to be king! He has resigned the presidency, but we do not know yet that the resignation has been accepted at the capital."

We are extremely sorry to hear of the existence of this state of things, or witness the jeopardy in which the free governments of South America may be thrown into by such anarchy and confusion. *New York Enquirer, 20th ult.*

It appears from the following article, that an "unprincipled opposition" to the measures of the Congress at Panana, exists in the *Mexican* Congress.

According to an article in a Mexican paper, dated 25th of March, the Congress of Tacubaya would not be able to begin its session in that month, conformably to expectation, owing to the *continued delay* of the House of Representatives in deciding upon the *treaties*, made at Panama, which the *executive government* had long before submitted to that body. The minister of the treasury, D. Jose Ignacio de Esteva, resigned his place on the 5th March. A successor has been appointed. *Philadelphia National Gazette.*

Com. Porter.—The latest news from Key West is to this effect: Capt. Porter, the nephew of the Commodore, had sailed for the Colombian coast, to conduct a squadron under Beleuche to the Key. In the meantime, Com. Porter was busy in perfecting the discipline of his crews, exercising them daily at the guns. Large supplies of provisions from New Orleans had already arrived at the Key, with a recruit of mariens.

Illinois.—A large meeting of the citizens of St. Clair county, Illinois, was held on the 8th ult. at which the Lieut. Gov. of the State presided: and among other proceedings, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of this state, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, to assemble as early as practicable, in the different counties of this state, and to adopt resolutions expressive of their confidence in him, and recommending the adoption of such measures as shall be promotive of the great object of his advancement to the Presidential Chair.

Death of Mrs. Judson in India—By the arrival of the brig Mars, at Boston, from Calcutta, we have the distressing intelligence of the death of Mrs. Judson. The Rev. Mr. Yates, of the English Baptist Mission at Calcutta, who came passenger in the Mars, is the bearer of letters giving this information. Mrs. Judson died about the 24th or 25th of October, but the attendant circumstances are not particularly known. Previous to Mrs. Judson's illness, Mr. Judson had departed for Ava, with the British Commissioners, as their interpreter. He had agreed to accompany them at their solicitation, in the hope of prevailing upon the Emperor of Burmah to consent to the free exercise of the Christian religion in his dominions. It was not probable that Mr. Judson was made acquainted with his loss till the last of December, or beginning of January.

Com. Porter.—The following is an extract of a letter from Com Porter to his friend in Washington City, dated at Key West, March 27.

"My Squadron is in fine order, well supplied, and in a most perfect state of discipline. I would not be ashamed to compare my vessels with any in the United States Navy. I do not doubt of being able to place the Navy of Mexico on the most respectable footing. The progress I have already made is surprising. With the small squadron under my command, I have rendered useless to the Spaniards their whole naval forces. They dare not meet me on equal terms, and appear never less in force before the port than four frigates and a brig. We continue to enjoy uncommon health."

The Resolutions of Mr. Giles in the Virginia Legislature are published in the London Morning Chronicle, to shew that "the disputes between the Southern States and the General Government are approaching fast to a crisis!"

Bishop Ravenscroft left this place, yesterday, on his way to Wilmington, and thence to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church which meets in Newbern, on the 17th inst. He reached here on Friday, and during his visit, preached four times, and administered the right of confirmation. *Fayetteville Journal, 2d inst.*

The lottery bill, passed in the New York Legislature, as a substitue for the bill rejected by the Governor, provides, that venders of tickets, excepting managers of authorized lotteries in the state, shall procure licenses, and shall give bail not to vend foreign tickets; and prohibits all, except the managers from sharing tickets. It prohibits the sale of foreign tickets or tickets in private lotteries, subjecting the offender to fine and imprisonment, or both. The forgery of a lottery ticket subjects the offender to imprisonment not exceeding seven years. *Raleigh Register.*

The London Packet, Capt. Mackey, which arrived at Boston Tuesday, 24th ult. has brought out the Statue of Washington, by Chantrey, intended for the Washington Monument Association, of that city.

The Merchants' Fire and Marine Insurance Company, in Boston, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent.

The exports from New Brunswick (including 27,944 tons new ships) for the year 1826, amounted to $2,590,796—imports $2,232,848—difference $357,448.

A new Tariff has been established in the British Province of New Brunswick, partly as protecting duties on domestic manufactures.

A chime of Triangular Steel Bells has been arranged at N. York, on which tunes are played by turning a cylinder.

The Markets.

N. York Market, May 1st.—Cotton, uplands, (under which denomination, all from N. Carolina is rated) 9 to 10; New-Orleans, 10 to 11½;—Cotton bagging, hemp 22 to 23, flax 15 to 19; domestic calicoes, blue (Taunton) 17½ to 18—fancy, 16 to 20; brown cotton shirting (¾ wide) 7 to 10; bleach'd do. 7-8 wide, 11 to 15; brown sheetings, 4-4, 11½ to 13½—do. 5-4, 15 17; bleached, 4-4, 14 to 19—do. 5-4, 17 to 20; yellow beeswax, 28 to 30; checks, 4-4, 14 to 18; cotton yarn, 5 to 10, 23 cts. per *lb.*; American feathers, 30; hides, 10 to 17½; sole leather, oak tanned 23 to 27, hemlock tanned 18 to 23; North Carolina tobacco, in leaf, 3 to 4 cents.

Money Market.—In New-York, May 1st, North Carolina Bank Bills were at 5½ to 6 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South Carolina, 1½; Georgia, 2½—Darien, 15 to 20; Alabama, Mobile bank 4, Tombigbee 10; Ohio, 7 to 8; Tennessee, 30 to 35; Kentucky, 60! Mississippi, 2; Louisiana, 2.

U. S. Bank Stock, at the above date, 120 to 120 1-8—Bank of New-York, 124½.

Fayetteville, May 3.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 18, COTTON, 8 to 8 50; Corn, 70 to 75; flour, 6 a 6 50; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 45 to 50. *Observer.*

Cotton is selling readily this morning at 8¾. *Journal, May 2d.*

Charleston, May 5.—Cotton, upland, 8 a 10; whiskey, 32 to 35; apple brandy, 35 a 36; beeswax, 27 a 27; bacon, 6 to 6½; bagging, 20 to 23; salt, Liverpool in bulk 52 54; Turks Island 65; sugar, brown, 9 to 9½; Coffee, 14½ to 15; molasses, 32 a 33; black pepper, 17 a 18; corn, 56 a 60; flour 5 75 to 6.

North-Carolina bank notes, 4½ to 5 per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1½ do.

Cotton.—The sales of upland have been rather heavier than the week previous. Santees and Maines meet with brisk sales and are taken up almost as soon as they arrive. In fine Sea Island there is little or nothing doing.

Camden, May 5.—Cotton, 7½ a 8 25; corn, 62½ a 70; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Married,

In Fayetteville, by the Rev. Mr. Mason, on the 1st inst. Mr. Anthony W. Horton to Miss Isabella Jourdan. Also, at the same time, by the same, Mr. George W. Hutton to Miss Susan Jourdan, daughters of Mr. Dillon Jourdan, sen.

In Lincoln county, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. James Hill, Mr. James Kean to Miss Anna Hooper, all of that county.

At Salem, Stokes county, N. C. on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. A. Benade, Mr. John Lick to Miss Maria E. East, both of that county.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on Friday the 11th of May, inst. Mr. *Joshua Gay*, in the 43d year of his age. Mr. Gay was a native of this place, and a resident in it from his youth, (with the exception of about one year which he spent in Phiadelphia, to perfect himself in his vocation, that of a silversmith) till within two or three years past, during which he has resided on his plantation eight or nine miles from town.

In Halifax (in this state) on the 1st inst. Wm. Drew, Esq. late attorney general of this state.

In Mecklenburg county, very suddenly, on the 24th ult. Mr. John Allen, in the 88th year of his age. He was a soldier of the revolution; and throughout his long life, sustained the character of an upright, and worthy citizen, a kind husband and tender parent. He enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, having never, as he stated but a short time before his death, taken medicine to the value of 25 cents. *Journal.*

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of *Gold*, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.

May 9, 1827. 62

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS,

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest *Spring Fashions* in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

GOLD *and* SILVER

Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of *Military Goods*. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to *Repair Watches*, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

Coach and Windsor Chair

MAKING.

GEORGE W. SPEARS respectfully informs the citizens of *Concord*, (Cabarrus county) and the surrounding country, that he has opened a shop in said town, where he is prepared to make and repair all kinds of *Coaches, Carriages, Gigs, &c.* in the most substantial manner, and in the newest styes of workmanship, at short notice and on moderate terms. Also, all kinds of *Windsor Chairs* made and painted to any pattern. *Corn*, and other kinds of grain, delivered either in Concord, or at Gen. Phifer's mill, will be received in payment for work. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Concord, May 9, 1827. 64p

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mendenhall's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal *Patent Grist Mills*, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these *Mills*, and the single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. *John E. Mahan* of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus.

The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827 3t74

I do Hereby

FOREWARN all persons from trading with *Benjamin Overman*, for the rights of the improved Mill that runs both stones in counter direction. The subscriber informs the public, that he has the original claim; and all persons using, or vending to others to be used, the rights of the said improvement, may expect to be dealt with in law. WASHINGTON ADAMS.

May 4, 1827. 3t64

Kyles & Meenan,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public the receipt of their

SPRING GOODS,

comprising a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Liquors, Cutlery, Queens-ware, &c. &c.*

All of which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Salisbury, May 7, 1827. t63

LANDS for Taxes.

I will offer for sale, at the Court House in Morganton, on Monday, the 28th day of May next, the following tracts of *Land*, in Burke county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1825 and 1826, to wit:

One tract on the top of Hump-Back Mountain, belonging to the heirs of John Wallace, containing 100 acres, more or less;

A tract near the Two Sisters, belonging to Charles Reese, 300 acres, more or less;

A tract on Bright's Path leading to Toe River, belonging to the heirs of Sam'l. Harris, 100 acres, more or less;

Two tracts lying on the east side of Yellow Mountain, 200 acres each, belonging to the heirs of Gov. Alexander Martin;

A tract on the waters of Elk of Watauga River, in the names of Martin and William Davenport, containing 200 acres, more or less;

A tract of 100 acres, adjoining the above, in the same name; and

A tract of 100 acres, in the name of William White, or Permenia Taylor, lying in Linville Cove, adjoining a tract belonging to Col. Avery, called Baker's Old Field. S. M'D. TATE,

March 24, 1827. [t63] *Sh'ff Burke county.*

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, April term, 1827: James Greenlee *vs.* George and James Scott; Original attachment; Thomas Moore summoned as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another government, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for two months, notifying the defendants to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Ashville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against them.

5t66 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clk.*

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, April term, 1827: John Young *vs.* William Young; Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the state, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Ashville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him and the lands condemned to the plaintiff's use.

5t66 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clk.*

Notice

I have lost a little black fist doge and I think that sum of his feete is whit if not all he has white under his throte and a white strick round his kneck I think he is white a bout one of his Eyes and the othar black his years Stuks Strate up only at the tip End of one flaps and he never can Stuck that up like the other any Person that will get him and keepe him till august next I well Satisfy them will then I well be hir against that time Henry Sater [1w]

N B the Dogs name is King

Town Ordinances.

BE it ordained by the Board of Commissioners, that it is not permitted for any person to keep hay, fodder, straw, shavings, or any other combustible materials, in any dwelling-house, kitchen, or other house where fire is kept either constantly or occasionally, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence, and of one dollar for each day the nuisance is continued.

2. It is not permitted for any person to carry a candle, or other light, without a lantern, into stables, or other houses where there may be hay, straw, or other combustible materials, under a penalty of $2 for the first offence, and $4 for every repetition.

3. No person shall build a wooden chimney to any house or kitchen whatsoever, within the limits of the town, under a penalty of $10, subject moreover to be torn down by the Board; and every house-keeper is required to burn out his chimnies as often as may be necessary, always doing the same on wet days: Inasmuch as great damage may arise to the town from a neglect of this duty, any persons whose chimneys take fire in a dry, windy day, shall pay a fine of $1.

4. Any person taking off the ladders of the town from the market-house, or other place where the same may be deposited, excepting in cases of alarm of fire, shall for every such offence pay a penalty of $10.

5. Any person using the fire-buckets attached to their houses for any other purposes than the one for which they were procured, shall forfeit for each offence $1: Each house-keeper shall hang up his bucket, or buckets, in some secure and convenient place, in readiness in case of fire.

6. No person shall erect any stable, or corn house, with doors opening on any of the public streets, under a penalty of $10 tax thereon per year.

7. No person shall throw, or convey into the streets any rubbish, refuse, or filth of any sort whatsoever, under a penalty of $4 for each and every offence; nor throw into the streets, or on any spot within the limits of the town, the carcase of any dead animal, under the penalty of $5 for every such offence; and in cases where any animal dies within the enclosure of any person, the owner of the premises shall forthwith have the same removed,—in case of neglect, subject to a penalty of $2.

8. It is especially enjoined on all house-keepers, or other persons having charge of houses or shops, to keep their back-yards clear of all sorts of rubbish, puddle, or slop-holes, or other filth calculated to engender foul air, and create disease; a neglect of this wholesome and necessary precaution shall be punishable by a fine of $2 for each week the nuisance is permitted to continue.

9. It is not permitted for any person to feed, or keep their cattle in any of the streets, or to permit them to remain in the streets all night, under a penalty of $1 for each offence.

10. It is not permitted for any person to discharge a gun or pistol, within the limits of the town, under a penalty of $2 for each offence.

11. No persons shall run horses through the streets, under a penalty of $5 for each offence; *Provided*, that the Justice of Police may remit any part of the penalty, if, in his opinion, circumstances justify: Nor shall any person ride on the side walks, or hitch horses to the fences adjoining the same, or to the market house, under a penalty of one dollar for each offence; *Provided*, that this penalty shall not attach to strangers, having no knowledge of this regulation.

12. And it is not permitted for any waggoner to feed his horses, or camp, in either of the main streets of town, under a penalty of $2 for each offence.

13. Where any regulation of the town is violated by any servant, apprentice, or minor, the penalty incurred by such violation, shall be paid by the master or mistress, guardian or parent of such servant, apprentice or minor.

14. It is not allowed for boys to collect together on Sundays, in any part of the town, for the purpose of play, or other noisy and disorderly intent, under a penalty of $1 to each individual concerned for each and every offence, to be paid by the parent, guardian, or master of such boy.

15. It is not permitted for any person to throw or deposit in the streets, any wood or timber to continue there longer than 24 hours, excepting materials for building, and even such are required to be removed as soon as practicable; and when any person cuts up his wood on the street, he shall forthwith remove all the chips and trash remaining of the same.

16. *It is further ordained*, That the fines, penalties and taxes provided for by these ordinances, shall be collected by warrant, in the name of the Commissioners.

PATROLS.

1. The citizens of the town shall be divided, and arranged into 12 classes, as nearly equal in number as may be, and a Captain appointed to each class.

2. Each class shall patrol one month in the year, at least two nights in the week, taking their rounds after 9 o'clock, and continuing out until 12 o'clock.

3. Any person refusing to act as Captain, having been appointed as such, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars: The Captain shall appoint the times of patroling; and, within five days after his month expires, he shall report to the Justice of Police, the names of all absentees and delinquents; whereupon the Justice of Police shall issue notice to such absentees and delinquents to appear before him, at some certain time and place, to render their excuses, of which he shall judge; and on their failing to appear, or if he deems the same insufficient, he shall issue his execution against such absentee or delinquent, for the penalty of $1 for each neglect or delinquency, together with all costs.

4. It shall be the duty of the patrol, for the time being, to keep a watch over the conduct of the negroes on Sundays, and to disperse all improper collections of that class of persons; and also, to prevent all improper collections, on Sundays, of white boys, that may be offensive to the good order of the town: They shall visit the kicthens in town, and other dwellings of negroes, and enter the same, when necessary, in discharge of their duties: Any negro refusing to open the doors to the patrol, shall be punishable, not exceeding 15 lashes; and any white person, master or mistress, obstructing the patrol, in the exercise of their duties, shall, on complaint, be summoned before the Justice of Police, and on conviction be fined $5: and if his or her conduct be marked by violence, the Justice of Police shall further bind such person over to Court, to answer the same.

5. Should the patrol, while on duty, find any white man in negro kitchens, or otherwise associating with negroes in any improper manner, they shall, without fail, seize such persons and carry them before the Justice of Police, who shall either commit them to jail for further trial, or deal with them otherwise according to the ordinances and laws.

6. Any negro taken after 9 o'clock without a pass from some person authorized to give the same, shall be subject to punishment, not exceeding 15 lashes; unless circumstances excuse him or her: And the mere fact of a pass shall not justify negroes in ranging the town at improper hours o. the night, unless circumstances explain the conduct of such negro.

7. When the patrol detect any negro at improper conduct, and improper places, and such negro escape from them, on application to the Justice of Police, he shall issue his warrant to have said negro brought before him, and on trial may order punishment, not exceeding 39 lashes; and all costs and charges to be paid by the owner of such negro.

8. All punishments inflicted by the patrol, shall be done by the direction of the Captain, and in his presence.

9. In case of sickness, or causes occasioning absence of the Captain from his post, the next named person on the list shall act as Captain.

By Order of the Board.

JESSE BROWN, *C. B. C.*

May 10, 1827. 1w

TO RENT,

The MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS valuable stand, occupied by Col. Edward Yarbrough, is now offered for rent. Possession can be given in October next. It is excelled by none in the Western part of the state, either for extent, convenience, or situation. It would be preferred to lease it for two, three, or four years.—Terms will be made known, on application to the subscriber. EZRA ALLEMONG.

April 13*th*, 1827. 58

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mrs Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15*th*, 1827. 6mt76

N. B. *Old Copper Stills*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

Silas Templeton, *Tailor,*

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.

Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 59

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living ten miles south-west of Salisbury, N. C. on the night of 18th instant, three *NEGROES*;—*Joe*, a fellow about 30 years of age, common size, very black, uncommonly flat nose, has lost two or three of his upper front teeth, small eyes, a good deal sunk in his head; and *Anniky*, wife of Joe, about 23 years of age, she is small, of a yellow complexion, has hollow small feet, very active, smokes and chews tobacco; also *Moses*, a fellow about 27 years of age, very black, stout built, five feet ten inches high, speaks somewhat broken, being an African,—the only mark remembered is his right big toe, which appears to have been broken, and hooks down. Any person securing the said negroes in jail, or so that I can get them again, shall have the above reward, or *ten dollars* for either of them so secured, and all reasonable expenses paid.

NOAH PARTEE.

April 30, 1827. 3t62

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28*th*, 1827 60

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April sessions, 1827: Robert G. Twitty, Ex'r. of Jo. Bowen, and agent of McBee and Reinhardt, *vs.* Willis Allen; Original attachment, levied on 275 acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday in July next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and made final. Witness Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 5th year of American Independence. 6t67 ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

Estate of Thomas Todd.

THE subscriber having obtained letters as administrator of the estate of *Thomas Todd*, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate of the dec'd. are requested to come forward on or before the May Court, and make payment; and all those having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, agreeably to the acts of assembly, to the administrator, for settlement.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, *Adm'r.*

April 18th, 1827. 4t64

Was Taken Up,

AND committed to the jail of Davidson county, on the 20th day of March last, a *negro man*, who says his name is *Abram*, and that he belongs to John Gales, of Warren county, N. C. He is about 28 or 30 years of age, middle stature, has an impediment in his speech, has attended on brick-layers or plasterers, is very insolent, and a noterious liar. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

B. SHERWOOD, *Jailor.*

Lexington, April 23, 1827. 3t62

North-Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1826: Thomas Douglass vs. Edward Beeson; original attachment. It appearing to the court, that the defendant lives in another state, it is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear to the said suit, and replevy, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

3mt67 JO: WILLIAMS, *Clk.*

North-Carolina, Buncombe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Hezekiah A. Barnard, assignee of Elijah Skidmore, *vs.* Joseph Otis; original attachment. It having been made appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, notifying said Joseph Otis to be and appear at the fall term of said court, to be held at the court-house in Ashville, in October next, and make himself a party to said suit, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him.

6t64 Test: ROBT. HENRY, *clk.*

North-Carolina, Ashe county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions; February term, 1827: Richard Gentry *vs.* Leander S. Bray; original attachment. It appearing to the court that the defendant, Leander S. Bray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for said defendant to appear at our next county court, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of April next, and replevy, put in bail, and plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be given against him by default.

Test: T. CALLOWAY, *c. c. c.*

Price adv. $2 50. t62

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Thornton Brown and others, *vs.* Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown, adm'rs. of Francis Brown. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence. 6t66 ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford County:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Gould Hoyte, Arthur Bronson and James Murray for themselves, and Eliza Thompson, Peter A. Jay and Peter W. Radcliff, Executors of Jas. Thompson, *vs.* Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, and Wm. Coxe, heirs of Tench Coxe, Jun. deceased, and David B. Ogden and others. Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, Wm. Coxe, David Ogden and others, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the petition heard exparte, and decreed accordingly. 6t66

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence. ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January sessions, 1827: Charles M'Dowell, Adm'r. of David Greenlee, dec'd. *vs.* the Heirs of David Greenlee, dec'd.; Petiton for sale of lands, to satisfy the plaintiff's debts. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Greenlee, James Greenlee, Ephraim Greenlee, David Greenlee, Polly, wife of William Baily, Gracy, wife of John Casky, and Jenny, wife of——Casky, reside without the limits of this state, and are the heirs of David Greenlee, dec'd.,—it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James, John, Ephraim, and David Greenlee; Polly, wife of William Baily, Gracy, wife of John Casky, and Jenny wife of——Casky, that they be and appear at our next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there make themselves parties, and answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte, and adjudged accordingly. Witness James Erwin, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday of January, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of American Independence. J. ERWIN, *Clk.*

Price adv. $3. 6t62

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 28th of April, a bound apprentice to the blacksmith trade, by the name of *John M. Swink*. I forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with him. WM. PINKSTON, Jr.

Rowan county, May 5, 1827. t63

POETRY.

DOMESTIC LOVE.

I've mingled in the wild delights,
The revels of the festive throng;
Indulged in fancy's fondest flights,
And chased the phantom, Pleasure, long—
Even from a gay and giddy boy,
I strove to drown each tear with glee;
But never, never, tasted joy,
Till found, Domestic Love, in thee.

The blithe romance of fervid youth,
The glory of those golden days
When love's sweet image passed like truth
Herself before my rapturous gaze;
The luxury of each dear dream,
By warm anticipation wove,
In all their fragrant freshness seem
Concentrated in Domestic Love.

This peaceful home—these fervent friends,
These budding blossoms of my line,
With whom my very being blends,
Whose destiny and hopes are mine—
If there's a Paradise on earth,
A joy below like joys above,
It glows around the social hearth
Of home and dear Domestic Love.

THE SAILOR'S DEPARTURE.

O, fresh blows the gale o'er the wide mantling ocean,
And proudly the frigate repels the white foam;
And high beats my heart with tumultuous emotion,
On leaving, for fortune, my dear native home.

Perhaps for the last time, my father has blest me,
I see his white locks, and the tears on his cheek;
And my mother—how close to her bosom she pressed me!
And kiss'd me, and sobb'd, as her kind heart would break.

I may roam thro' the wide world, and friendship may court me,
And love on my heart its soft characters trace,
But ne'er shall affection lead aught to support me,
So sacred—so pure—as that parting embrace.

Friends and protection! when dangers surround me,
When pleasure, when wealth spread their lures for my fame,
That moment's good angel shall hover around me,
To chase every thought that would dishonor your name.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Sir Walter Scott's Preliminary view of the French Revolution, contains the annexed account of the triumvirate, Danton, Robespierre and Marat—three ferocious villains as ever graced a gibbet, or stained a guillotine: possessing sufficient talents, however, to controul the elements of the revolution for a time, they rode triumphant on the whirlwind of human passion, and directed their energies to the indiscriminate destruction of their fellow-citizens, till at last, they sank beneath the fury of popular vengeance, and expiated their atrocious crimes on the scaffold.

Three men of terror, whose names will long remain, we trust unmatched in history by those of any similar miscreants, had now the unrivalled leading of the jacobins, and were called the triumvirate.

Danton deserves to be named first, as unrivalled by his colleagues in talent and audacity. He was a man of gigantic size, and possessed a voice of thunder. His countenance was that of an Ogre on the shoulders of Hercules. He was as fond of the pleasures of vice as of the practice of cruelty; and it was said there were times when he became humanized amidst his debauchery, laughing at the terror which his furious declamations excited, and might be approached with safety, like the Mælstorm at the turn of tide. His profusion was indulged to an extent hazardous to his popularity, for the populace are jealous of a lavish expenditure, as raising their favourites too much above their own degree: and the charge of peculation finds always ready credit with them, when brought against public men.

Robespierre possessed this advantage over Danton, that he did not seem to seek for wealth, either for hoarding or expending, but lived in strict and economical retirement, to justify the name of the Incorruptible, with which he was honoured by his partisans. He appears to have possessed little talent, saving a deep fund of hypocrisy, considerable powers of sophistry, and a cold, exagerated strain of oratory, as foreign to good taste, as the measures he recommended were to ordinary humanity. It seemed wonderful, that even the seething and boiling of the revolutionary cauldron should have sent up from the bottom, and long supported on the surface, a thing so miserably void of claims to public distinction; but Robespierre had to impose on the minds of the vulgar, and he knew how to beguile them by accommodating his flattery to their passions and scale of understanding, and by acts of cunning and hypocrisy, which weigh more with the multitude than the words of eloquence, or the arguments of wisdom. The people listened to their Cicero, when he twanged out his apostrophes of *Pauvre Peuple, Peuple vertueux!* and hastened to execute whatever came recommended by such honied phrases, though devised by the worst of men for the worst and most inhuman of purposes.

Vanity was Robespierre's ruling passion; and though his countenance was the image of his mind, he was vain even of his personal appearance, and never adopted the external habits of a sans culotte. Among his fellow jacobins, he was distinguished by the nicety with which his hair was arranged and powdered; and the neatness of his dress was carefully attended to, so as to counterbalance, if possible, the vulgarity of his person.—His apartments, though small, were elegant, and vanity had filled them with representations of the occupant. Robespierre's picture at length hung in one place, his miniature in another, his bust occupied a niche, and on the table were disposed a few medallions exhibiting his head in profile. The vanity which all this indicated was of the coldest and most selfish character, being such as considers neglect as insult, and receives homage merely as a tribute; so that, while praise is received without gratitude, it is withheld at the risk of mortal hate. Self-love of this dangerous character is closely allied with envy, and Robespierre was one of the most envious and vindicative men that ever lived. He never was known to pardon any opposition, affronts or even rivalry; and to be marked in his tablets on such an account, was a sure, though perhaps not an immediate sentence of death.—Danton was a hero, compared with this cold, calculating, creeping miscreant; for his passions, though exaggerated, had at least some touch of humanity, and his brutal ferocity was supported by brutal courage. Robespierre was a coward, who signed death-warrants with a hand that shook, though his heart was relentless. He possessed no passions on which to charge his crimes; they were perpetrated in cold blood, and upon mature deliberation.

Marat, the third of this infernal triumvirate, had atracted the attention of the lower orders, by the violence of his sentiments in the journal, which he conducted from the commencement of the Revolution upon such principles, that it took the lead in forwarding its successive changes. His political exhortations began and ended like the howl of a blood-hound for murder; or, if a wolf could have written a journal, the gaunt and famished wretch could not have ravened more eagerly for slaughter. It was blood which was Marat's constant demand, not in drops from the breast of an individual, not in puny streams from the slaughter of families, but blood in the profusion of an ocean. His usual calculation of the heads which he demanded, amounted to two hundred and sixty thousand; and though he sometimes raised it as high as 300,000, it never fell beneath the small number. It may be hoped, and, for the honor of human nature we are inclined to believe, that there was a touch of insanity in this unnatural strain of ferocity; and the wild and squalid features of the wretch appear to have intimated a degree of alienation of mind. Marat was, like Robespierre, a coward. Repeatedly denounced in the Assembly, he skulked instead of defending himself, and lay concealed in some obscure garret or cellar among his cut-throats, until a storm appeared, when, like a bird of ill omen, his death-screech was again heard. Such was the strange and fatal triumvirate, in which the same degree of cannibal cruelty existed under different aspects. Danton murdered to glut his rage; Robespierre, to avenge his injured vanity, or to remove a rival whom he envied; Marat, from the same instinctive love of blood, which induces a wolf to continue his ravage of the flocks long after his hunger is appeased.

Danton despised Robespierre for his cowardice, Robespierre feared the ferocious audacity of Danton; and with him to fear was to hate—and to hate was—when the hour arrived—to destroy. They differed in their ideas also of the mode of exercising their terrible system of government. Danton had often in his mouth the sentence of Machiavel, that when it becomes necessary to shed blood, a single great massacre has a more dreadful effect than a series of successive executions. Robespierre, on the contrary, preferred the latter process as the best way of sustaining the reign of terror. The appetite of Marat could not be satiated but by combining both modes of murder. Both Danton and Robespierre kept aloof from the sanguinary Marat.

Among the three monsters mentioned, Danton had that energy which the Girondists wanted, and was well acquainted with the secret movements of those insurrections to which they possessed no key. His vices of wrath, luxury, love of spoil, dreadful as they were, are attributes of mortal men;—the envy of Robespierre, and the instinctive blood-thirstiness of Marat, were the properties of fiends. Danton, like the hugh serpent called the Boa, might be approached with safety when gorged with prey—but the appetite of Marat for blood was like the horse-leech, which says, Not enough! and the slaughterous envy of Robespierre was like the gnawing worm that dieth not, and yields no interval of repose. In glutting Danton with spoil, and furnishing the means of indulging his luxury, the Girondists might have purchased his support; but nothing under the supreme rule in France, would have gratified Robespierre; and an unlimited torrent of the blood of that unhappy country could alone have satiated Marat. If a colleague was to be chosen out of that detestable triumvirate, unquestionably Danton was to be considered as the most eligible."

Guns.—The invention of guns is indisputably German, and produced in this manner. One Barthoe Schwattz, a friar, in making chemical experiments, mixed saltpetre and brimstone with other ingredients, and set them upon a fire in a crucible; but a spark getting in, the pot suddenly broke, with great violence and noise: which unexpected event surprised him at first, but he repeated the experiment, and finding the effect constant, set himself to work to improve it; for which purpose he caused an iron pipe to be made, with a small hole to fire at; and putting in some of his ingredients together with some small stones, set fire to it, and found that it answered his expectations, in penetrating all before it. This happened about the year 1330, and was soon improved to the making of great ordnance, &c.

CHINA WARE.

The Porcelain Manufactory recently established by Mr. Wm. Tucker in this city, (Philadelphia,) is now, we understand, "in the full tide of successful experiment," and bids fair to realize the most sanguine expectations of the founder and his friends. Mr. Tucker has been able to turn his knowledge of science of chemistry to a practical account; and having discovered in the neighborhood of the city an abundant supply of the principal materials for porcelain manufacture, he can proceed with more confidence than is usual in new undertakings. It is a singular fact, that though our artisans can produce porcelain of a fine description, none of them can make a common white plate for every day use. Many have made the attempt, but none of them seem to have hit on the right material, or the proper mode of manufacturing it. *Phil. Gaz.*

PARCHING COFFEE.

It is found that the only certain mode of retaining the pure flavor of the coffee, is to roast, pound and boil it, all in quick succession, the roasted berries soon losing their flavor if laid by for a day, and pounded coffee becoming insipid, even in a few hours. The Arabs of the desert, who are from necessity economical in the use of this article, follow the same process, even if they require only two cups of the liquid, roasting a handful of berries on an iron plate, pounding them in the mortar and pestle while warm, and the instant the water boils, which it will generally do while the other preparations are completing, so that no time is lost, putting the pounded coffee into it, and suffering it to boil, stirring it at the same time for a minute or two, when it is poured out to drink.

As the beverage is taken without sugar or milk, the slightest difference in the flavor is perceptible; and long experience having shown this to be the best way of preserving it in perfection, it is perhaps worth mentioning in detail, particularly as the use of the article has become so general.

[*Buckingham's Travels.*

Fecundity of Fishes.—It is asserted of the Herring, that if suffered to multiply unmolested, and its offspring to remain undiminished during the space of twenty years, it would show a progeny many times greater in bulk than the whole earth! And that a single Codfish will produce at a birth, if they escape depredation, a number equal to the whole population of England.

[*The Book of Nature Laid Open.*

TO THE UNMARRIED.

Of all the gratifications human nature can enjoy, and of all the delights it is formed to impart, none is equal to that which springs from a long tried and mutual affection. The happiness that arises from conjugal felicity is capable of withstanding the attacks of time, grows vigorous in age, and animates the heart with pleasure and delight, when the vital fluid can scarcely force a passage through it.

No man ever prospered in the world, without the consent and co-operation of his wife: let him be ever so frugal, industrious or successful, and it avails nothing, if she is unfaithful to his trust, or profusely squanders in pleasure and dissipation those sums which toil and application gained; but if she unites in mutal endeavours, or rewards his labour with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort either to his merchandize or farm; fly over land; sail upon the sea; meet difficulty, and encounter danger; if he knows it is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labour will be rewarded by the sweets of home? How delightful it is to have a friend to cheer, and a companion to soothe the solitary hours of grief and pain! Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness no sympathising partner is prepared.

Prudence and foresight can neither ward off the stroke of disease, nor prevent the calamities which are ordained by Heaven. Affluence cannot purchase release from pain, nor tenderness cool a fever in the blood, a heart ready to sympathise in his sorrows, an eye bedewed with tender drops of compassion, and a life that is absolutely bound up in his; and its enjoyment derives additional relish from anticipation, so misery loses the poignancy of his dart in the bosom formed from sympathetic kindness.

Genuine Love.—A worthy member of the bachelor's club of this city, in giving a description, in the *Ladies' Album*, of the splendid ball which recently took place at the Norfolk House in Roxbury, thus *feelingly* speaks of a young damsel, whose charms made a *severe impression* upon his heart. His case is truly distressing. A mustard poultice applied to the soles of his feet would probably relieve him.

Boston paper.

"I still see her winning smile, and feel the consuming power of her dark blue eye. I feel that if I could call her mine, heaven and earth might be resolved into their elements, the vast globe be convulsed and shattered by earthquake and thunder, and desolation and ruin stalk through the world, by me unheeded and uncared for; that to promote her happiness I could lie down on a bed of slowly consuming fire, and, unmindful of pain, bless the agonies which contribute to her pleasure."

EPIGRAM.....from the French.

Thou speakest ill of me,
And I speak well of thee:
Luckless art thou—luckless am I;
For every body knows—*both lie.*

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Epitaph on a Coroner.—A gentleman who had filled the office of coroner for the county of Norfolk, having committed suicide, the following laconic epitaph was produced on the melancholy occasion:—"*By suicide he lived and died.*"

TO MAKE CANDLES.

To ten ounces of mutton tallow, add a quarter ounce of camphor, four ounces of beeswax, and two ounces of alum; melt all together, and then make your candles; they will be very hard, and they will burn with a clear blaze.

Rue.—The growth of this plant ought to be cherishd in every stock yard; nothing being more salutary or pleasant to fowls.

Calomine.—Dr. G. Troost and Mr. C. Leseur of the New-Harmony Society in Indiana, have made a most important discovery, in a tour they took to the Missouri lead mines lately. They found at Mr. Valle's diggings in Jefferson county, Missouri, and at other places in the neighborhood great plenty of *Calomine*, the ore of Zinc usually employed to make brass, and to furnish Spelter. It was unknown to the workmen there, and thrown away as useless, under the name of *dry bone.*

It often happens that he who endeavours to ridicule other people, especially in things of a serious nature, becomes himself a jest.